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IMPORTANT CATHOLIC NEWS

The Vatioan, the Delegate, and the American Bishops.

A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING NOW.

The True Melations Between the Highest Anthorities of the Church and Arch bishop Corrigan-Facts of Entraordinary nes - Monsigner Satolit-Father Ducey and His Crany Becentricties

PARIS, Nov. 30 .- The journals of this city report that "Monaignor" Ducey has received an admonition, or a monitum, as it is called ecclosiastically, from Archbishop Corrigan again devoting so much time to the meetings of the Lexow committee, and has publicly replied to

Father Ducey would hardly have been so preelpitate had he known that this act of the Archbishop was done in pursuance of express orders from the Vatican. Such, however, is the fact. It was thought that Father Ducey ought to have work enough to occupy him in his par-ish without devoting whole days to secular matters; and that if he had not work enough, he ought to be transferred to a place where there is work for him to do, instead of setting an

example of cierical idleness.

The truth is Father Ducey is in bad repute at the Vatican. He has so persistently claimed to speak for the Papal authorities, and to report the views and secret actions of the Pope and his edvisers, referring in a mysterious way to "my correspondent in Rome," that about a forinight ago Cardinal Rampolla caused to be inserted in the recognized official organ of the Vatican, so far as it has one, a statement that Ducey has never been selected as the official reporter of the Holy Father. Besides that, attention having been called to the fact that he was constantly spoker of as "Monsignor" Ducey, the Apostolic Legate, Mgr. Satolii, was directed to notify him that he must not assume or countenance such a title, as it not only has never been conferred upon him, but has never been applied for in his behalf by any one entitled to be heard. It might also be added that precautions have been taken that he shall not be so appointed, if an application for that honor should be made, until his claims relatively to other priests in New York shall

This decree with reference to Father Ducey form not apring solely from his own act, but from the fact that at the Vationa there has come to be a clearer perception of the motives and deeds of the opponents of Archbishop Cor-rigan. It may be remembered that a few months ago the World published alleged extracts from an alleged pamphiet appearing in Rome, in which very damaging statements were made as hop Corrigan's alleged sayings and doings. Now, the fact is, that not only were these alleged statements wholly untrue, but no such pamphlet was ever published in Rome or elsewhere. The World's article gave Mgr. Satolli occasion not only to denounce the statements as false, but to declare that he was good ground for finding fault with the acts of the Archbishop, either respecting the establishment of the Apostolic Legation or in any other respect. This was followed by a revuision, especially in Bome. Of the ten Cardinals composing the Propaganda, a majority have always have Propaganda, a majority have always been in favor of Archbishop Corrigan and opposed to the ideas of Archbishop Ireland; but some of the minority were influential and active. I learn that the minority is now reduced to one, and he is not Cardinal Rampolla. One of the original minority, and the strongest and most influential of them, with the natural indignation a man feels when he finds he has been de ceived, is now so decided the other way that, it is said, he can hardly restrain himself.

I am able to affirm with entire positiveness that there is a good and thorough understanding between Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan. The former recognizes that at the outset of his American career he made takes in his mode of doing things, if not in the acts themselves; and not only Archbishop Cor-rigon, but all the American Bishops, who were at first disposed to criticise him, as they had a right to do, no longer find occasion for criticism, but recegnize his earnest purpose to do

It has been one of the misfortunes that for year or two past alleged news from the Vatican has been given out to one or two reporters at the American College in Rome. This news was neither impartial nor accurate, but was accryted as such because the officers of the colthe Vatican. But now it has come to pass that matter, are no longer in a position to be acif they had any desire to pose as such, which they have not. Yet the reporters do not seem to have found it out.

KOLASZEWSKI PENITENI.

He Wants to Gult IIIs Independent Schem and Get Back Into the Church.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10. The Independent Catholic Church, which was organized by a disgrantled priest among the Poles of this citiy, is already suing for forgiveness from the Roman authorities. Father Kolaszewski, who was at the head of the church and who caused all the trouble in the parish, went to Washington reinterview. He returned to this city and was at length successful in obtaining an interview with Mgr. Boff, who, however, did not give him very much encouragement. Kolaszewski has endeavored to make it appear that Rome was seeking to induce him to return and bring his congregation tack to the faith. The fact of the matter seems to be that Kolaszewski's parishoners could not support him in the manner to which he had been accustomed and he thought it time to get back into the mother church, if he could. interview. He returned to this city and was at

SATOLLI AND CORREGAN PRESENT.

A Recoption in Their Honor by the Cathe-drai Centre of the Sacred Heart League. The Cathedral Centre of the League of the Sacred Heart gave a reception last night in bonur of Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Currigan at the Grand Central Palace. The big hall was crowded to the doors. The Cathedral Fair has been going on in the Grand Central Palace for several days. The platform was beautifully decorated, the Papal arms being displayed beside the Stars and Stripes.

Mgr. Satolii and Archbishop Corrigan received

a cordial welcome when they took their scats on the platform at 8:30 o'clock. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who presided. Introduced Mgr. Satelli to the meeting. He then read the resolutions of the League of the Sacred Heart, one addressed to Arch-bishop Satelli and one to Archbishop Corrigan bishop Satelli and one to Archbishop Corrigan. The Rev. J. H. McMahon presented the filuminated resolutions to Mgr. Satelli and the Archbishop. Mgr. Satelli accepted his with a smile and bowed to the people. Both he and Archbishop Corrigan were dreased in ordinary clerical garb. Vicar-tieneral Farley replied briefly for Mgr. Satelli. Archbishop Corrigan did not make an address.

Among those p-seent were the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, the Rev. Hector Papl, Vicar-teneral Mooney, John D. Crimmina Henry McAleenan. John A. Sallivan, Joseph Dillon, Eugene Kelly, Jr., Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and Alfred V. Amy.

The Pennsylvania Ralirosd shape in Harrison, N. J., will resume full operations to-day, the employees being notified of that fact. The shope have been rusning on part time for about a rear.

MISS GING'S MURDERERS. Hayward Says Bilat's Confession is Tissue of Lies,

MINNRAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—About midnight last night Blist made another confession, in which he said that he himself committed the murder. Hayward had interested Miss Ging in a green goods business, and drove with her from the West House until they reached the corner of Hennepin and Franklin avenues, about two miles from where the murder was committed. Blist and Miss Ging drove around the end of the lake, and Miss Ging became anxious, and began to ask about Hayward. When they reached the scene of the murder she was look-ing out one side of the buggy, and while in this ng out one side of the buggy, and while in this position Blixt shot hef. He drove about the country about an hour, and whon he was estimated that she was dead he threw the body out and went home. Blixt had been told by Hayward to take Miss Ging's sealskin cloak and

after a few weeks, pawn it to give color to the The Grand Jury began consideration of the Ging murder case this afternoon. It is possible that no indictment will be returned against Adry Hayward, or if any is returned, that his case will never come to trial. It is important to have him as a witness, and the authorities will no doubt so arrange matters that he cannot get away until after his testimony has been taken. The principal witnesses before the Grand Jury against Harry Hayward and Blixt will be Mayor Eustia, Sheriff Ege, the city detectives, the deputy sheriffs, and the other persons who have had a hand in working up the case. It is not yet determined whether Blixt will be used or not in the matter of securing the indictment against Harry. There is a feeling that Blixt ought not to appear in the Grand Jury room: that he will appear as one of the witnesses at the trial, and that that will be enough.

the witnesses at the trial, and that that will be enough.

When Harry Hayward, who is confined in the St. Paul jail for fear of mob violence, saw the morning papers containing the confession of Blizt, he became biasphemous. The confession, he deciared, was a tissue of faisehoods. "It has been worked up by the Mayor, the County Attorney, and the Sheriff," said he, "and I have been shown a paper this morning with the idea that I might be induced to say something. But even if I had anything to confess it could not be wrung from me in any such way as that. But I'll get even with the whole lot of them yet. My time will come, and when it does there will be some fun."

ime will come, and when it does there will be some fun."
No one is allowed to see the Haywards except their attorney. Harry is putting on a bold front and shows no signs of weakening.
The Coroner's jury met this afternoon, heard no evidence, and returned a verdict of death at the hands of persons unknown. The belief is growing that Harry made use of hypnotism to gain so strong an influence over his victims. Hist told the officers that Hayward had controlled him with hypnotic power, as he had Miss Ging. He said whenever Harry told him to do anything and he refused. Harry would make a few passes at him with his hands, and the result was that he did whatever Hayward told him. The time he fired the barn Harry, he said, threatened to kill him if he did not obey his command.

command.

Adry Hayward, in his confession, alluded to the terrible influence Harry had over him, an influence riot entirely caused by fear. It was almost impossible for him to resist Harry's wishes when they were pressed upon him. It is known that Harry had a wonderful influence over the dead woman, and he often boasted to Adry that the girl would do exactly as he told her to do.

CORNELL'S ATHLETICS IN DANGER

The Faculty to Vote on Abelishing ITHACA, Dec. 10.-A much-mooted question which is now agitating the student body at Cor-neil, and the faculty as well, is a resolution which is up before the faculty. "Shall athletic teams have leave of absence to play out-of-town games?" To be more exact, it means: "Shall intercollegiate athletics be abolished at this institution of learning?" The author of the reselution is Prof. Burt G. Wilder. The Professor a strong advocate of Cornell taking the initiative and abolishing intercollegiate contests. It is safe to predict, however, that, beyond a good deal of discussion, nothing will come from his

protest.

The resolution was to have been debated at the last meeting of the faculty, but owing to the absence of several professors who are much interested in the question it was laid on the table until the next meeting, which will be held next Friday afternoon. The official organ of the stu-dents, the Cornell Sun, has taken up the battle, and an anonymous communication is printed in to-day's issue in answer to Prof. Wilder, which, Prof. Wilder has been a consistent enemy of to guarantee that of all the students in the university only one-third care for the continuance of the intercollegiate games, and the other two

thirds are totally disinterested. To settle this point the students are to hold a mass meeting next Thursday at which every student will be requested to cast a vote as to his position in the matter. As the faculty will meet on Friday, the result of this vote will have a very material result on the way the faculty disposes of the resolution. There seems, however, to be little doubt that there will be only a few rotes against intercollegiate games

SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED

Crowd Gathered On the Ice Where Two Children Had Broken Through.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 10,-News reached Saturday at Littleton, in Independance county. George and Hannah Cook went skating on the mill pend near the village, and on their falure to return home a search was begun. A crowd gathered round an air hole, through

which it was supposed the children had fallen, when the ice gave way and twelve persons fell

Seven were rescued by bystanders, but the other five were taken out dead. The bodies of the Cook children also were found in the water. The dead are: Fred Hanks, John Morton, George Roberts, S. H. Hanks, George B. Floss, George Cook, Haunah Cook.

A \$12,000 ROBBERY.

Large Part of the Contents of a Jewelry Store Carried Off.

ORLWEIN, Ia., Dec. 10,—The jewelry store of Heary Boise of Fayette was robbed at 2 o'clock this morning of \$12,000 worth of watches and sliverware and \$800 in money. There were three men in the plot. Two entered the store, while the third waited in a wagon. The wagon was backed on the sidewalk in

ront of the store. Entry was made by cutting a plate giass window. The safe was blown open and the contents

placed in a sack, the entire operation taking but few minutes. A posse is in pursuit.

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

England Is Obtaining an Interchange Views with the Powers. VIENNA, Dec. 10 .- It is asserted here that the

Government of Great Britain has taken the initiative in the matter of obtaining an interchange of views with the powers in regard to the outrages in Armenia. Further diplomatic tion has been suspended in the mean time. The Sultan of Turkey has been informed of the action of England and has called a council of his Ministers, expecting the powers to intervene.

MISS ANDERSON'S INSANE ACT.

Browned Herecif While Her Friends Were

Bayangs Dec. 10.—Miss Sarah Anderson, 48 years old. a sister of Mrs. James Stewart of this village, committed suicide last night by drowning herself in a cistern. She was a sufferer from insomnia and meissrobita. She had lived with her sister for a year, and during all that time had been under surveillance. Mrs. Stewart sent for Dr. Strong yeaterday to examine her sister. The Dector was talking with Mr. and Mrs. Stawart about Miss Anderson's condition. They suddenly missed her and instituted a search, which resulted in the discovery of the body in the cisters.

CRISIS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

ONE BANK AND THE BIG FIRM DEALERS INVOLVED IN RUIN.

ensternation in St. John's-The Commercial Bank Goes Down and the Unter Shuts Its Doors Till It Can Replenish Its Stock of Gold-Buniness Methods that Have Caused the Catastrophe-Commercial Bank Notes Sell for One-tenth Their Face Value-Thousands in Distress

St. Joun's, N. F., Dec. 10.—The financial crisis so long expected in Newfoundland's affairs has come at last, and its very suddenness prevents the full realization of its calamitous effects. One bank, five of the largest fish dealing nouses and a shoal of smaller concerns have failed, and the indications now are that every business house of importance will be involved in the general ruin. Consternation reigns in the city, and we owe it to the inability of the masses to understand the situation that there is not chaoin St. John's to-day. The causes which led to this disaster are many and difficult to explain but the chief is the rotten banking conditions which prevail in this country and which have been the cause of incessant anxiety during the past seven years. Newfoundland's fish trade is run on what is termed the supplying system. The mer-chant or dealer in fish supplies the fishermen with provisions for the winter and a chooner and fishing requisites in the spring all on credit. The fisherman turns over to him his catch of cod and herring in the fall, and the merchant, to cover incidental losses and bad debts, charges him for his credit supplies from twenty-five to fifty per cent above the cash figures. In bad years this does not nearly meet his losses, and the depletion of the fisheries, increase in taxes, diversion of hundreds of men from fishing to railway building through the island at higher wages, and lastly, the destruc-tion of St. John's by fire two years ago, combined to financially embarrass every firm dealing i

the fisheries.

The necessarily small volume of money in cir. culation here, and the contracted scope of the banking business compelled merchants to resort to the pernicious practices of overdrawing accounts and endorsing and floating paper which they were the more easily able to accomplish, as they were nearly every one of them directors in the banking concerns doing business here. The necessary consequences resulted. In the endeavor to rescue what they had sunk, they plunged further into the financial morass, til their whole system of business became a gigantic fabric of promissory notes.

The crash might have been postponed another rear, but, about two weeks ago, Mr. Hall of the firm of Prows, Hall & Morris, London, England, died suddenly. This firm is the financial agent of nearly all the merchants here who export fish to Europe, and he had charge of this branch of the business. When he died his family and trustees demurred at continuing so hazardous a business and certain exchanges becoming due on Friday were protested in London. The Commercial Bank drew these exchanges, and, not having funds in London to honor them, it fell back upon its mercantile clients. These were simi larly situated, and on Saturday the firm of Edwin Duder made an assignment. This precipt

The rumor spread through the city, and yester day it was known that several other concerns would follow suit this morning. However, a worse blow struck the community when the Commercial Bank posted a notice on its door that it would suspend payment for the present, owing to the failure of several of its mercantile ustomers to respond to their liabilities to it. The effect of this on the community it is imposfew moments with hundreds of men anxious to exchange notes for gold. Foiled there, those who had notes of the Union Bank rushed to its banking house, and for about an hour it paid out gold in a steady stream. Then, as its stock would be clearly inadequate to the demand, i suspended temporarily until it could replenish its gold reserve from the United States.

The suspension of the firms of Alan Goodridge & Sons, Baine, Johnston & Co., Job Bros. & Co., and John Steer followed in quick succession.

This completed to-day's disasters, but a survey of the situation offers no very promising outlook.

There are two chartered banks only doing business in Newfoundland, the Union and Commercial banks. There is also the Savings Bank, a Government provident institution, the deposits and interest guaranteed by the Colony. The deposits in the Savings Bank amounted to \$3,000,000. Half of this was in Government bonds, stocks, &c. The other half was loaned at interest to the Union and Commercial banks to use in their ordinary business. Of this amount the Union Bank had about \$1,000,000, but the Government owed it on overdrawn current Colonial account \$650,000, leaving the Union Bank's indebtedness about \$350,000. The Commercial Bank had about \$500,000 from the Savings Bank, also without any commensurate offset, and this was its heaviest blow, the charter of both banks providing that the Savings Bank shall be a preferential creditor in the event of their failure. This morning the Government enforced this proviso, and the Commercial placed its specie at its service. The Commercial also was severely hampered by its unwieldy note circulation, which was far out of proportion to its collateral.

At this juncture it is impossible to give any accurate figures of thellabilities of the Commercial Bank and the houses suspended. In the others, the bank is partly secured by mortgages on his property. The one bright prospect in the situation is that there are about \$2,000,000 worth of fish oil and other products in this city, and if this can be shipped to market and realized upon, it will turn in at least 75 per cent. of its value.

One firm which has assigned has property worth more than its liabilities, and house is

situation is that there are about \$2,000,000 worth of fish oil and other products in this city, and if this can be shipped to market and realized upon, it will turn in at least 75 per cent. of its value.

One firm which has assigned has property worth more than its liabilities, and hopes to realize 90 per cent. If the estimate of 75 per cent. of the products is realized, then it is very probable the depositors in the Commercial Bank may get their money paid ultimately by the sacrifice of the capital stock and the property of the shareholders. These will lose everything, and as there are among them widows, orphans, and charitable institutions, it will mean about beggary to hundreds least able to cope with their troubles. Commercial Bank notes are selling for one-tenth their value to-night, and will not be handled at all by business people. The bank as an institution is unquestionably wrecked. The condition of the Union Bank is similar, but not so intensified. There is a feeling of genuine confidence in its solvency superinduced by its successes in the past and the knowledge that it has substantial resources at home and abroad. Its future is however, threatened by the fact that two at least of the largest firms doing business with it must suspend within forty-sight hours. They are merely tepping open now in the hope that some settlement may be effected before then, which will give stability to the bank, and if such falls then everything will come down with a smash that will destroy trade into fragments. The result will depend largely on the realization of the fishery product.

The whole situation now depends on securing outside aid. One of the Canadian banks to establish a branch here, and has good prospects of success. The Government also telegraphed to the British Ministry respecting a loan of \$1,000,000 or that they will guarantee the loan of \$1,000,000 or that they will guarantee the loan of \$1,000,000 or that they will suarantee the loan of \$1,000,000 or that they will suarantee to slow shear and the whole s

ties were \$4,455,745, including an amount of \$3,015,305 due by it, deposits, bills, notes, &c. Its capital reserve, bank note circulation, and dividends making up the remainder. In May, when this statement appeared, it had as assets a gold reserve of \$195,974, bills discounted, loans, balances due by other banks, and funds available in fifteen days something over \$4.000,000. It is therefore apparent that in the event of any large embarrassment during which it could not realize its assets its position would be imperilled.

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The Commercial Bank statement could not be obtained but it is less multifactory, and some of the papers are clamoring for the indictment of the directors for breach of troot.

It is reported to night that a firm in Bristol, England, which held paper of firms here valued at \$1,500,000, has just failed. The reporter cannot vouch for the accuracy of the rumor now, but it is very probable.

The Goodridge Ministry has asked Whiteway to take charge of the Government, but he declines in view of the presunt condition of affairs. The general public blame the Administration for the crisis, and the feeling against them is intense.

intense.

The National Hank of the Republic, in Wall street, is the New York correspondent of the Commercial Fank of Newfoundland. Cashler Stout said: "The Commercial's account with us is all right. It has \$13 to the good with us, and nothing is in sight against it."

Three attachments have beeff obtained here against the Commercial Bank of New Foundland at St. John's aggregating \$11,130, two of which are in favor of Ladenburg, Thaiman & Co., bankers, for \$8,731, and the third in favor of the New York Produce Exchange Bank for \$2,399. The claims are principally on bills of exchange drawn by the Commercial Bank on the London and Westminster Bank of London, notice of which was cabled here. The Sheriff served the attachments on the National Bank of the Republic, where the Commercial Bank is supposed to have money on deposit.

HENRY ELIAS ATTEMPTS SUICIDE Pain Due to Rheumatism Causes Him t

Cut His Threat-Likely to Recover.

Repry Elias of the Henry Elias Browing Com pany tried early yesterday morning to cut his throat with a penknife. It is supposed that his attempt at suicids was the result of temporary asanity brought on by the suffering caused by inflammatory rheumatism, of which Mr. Elias Mr. Elias spent some time at Richfield Springs in the hope of getting rid of the malady. August he returned to his home, at 414 East Fifty-seventh street, but little improved. Since then he has been confined to the house the greater part of the time, going out for a drive once in a while. Last week he seemed to be better, but on Saturday he caught cold, and had

to go to bed again.

The pain he suffered was very great and at times he became delirious. On Sunday night he felt better and went down stairs to see some friends who were calling at the house. When he returned to his room later in the evening he did not go to bed, and was so restless that his wife advised him to go down stairs and take a

did not go to bed, and was so restless that his wife advised him to go down stairs and take a glass of wine. This he did. As he still showed no inclination to go to bed, Mrs. Elias sat with him in the back parior until nearly 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Then, as she was nearly exhausted for want of aleep, she aroused the watchman and got him to come to stay with her husband, that she might go to bed.

It was hardly more than a half hour afterward when the coachman awakened her by announcing that something had happened to her husband. When she hurried down to the parior she found Mr. Elias lying face downward on the floor with blood spurting from cuts in the neck, After trying ineffectually to stop the flow of blood, she sent the coachman for Emil Gebhardi, a druggist, at the corner of First avenue and East Fifty-seventh street. As soon as Gebhardi arrived he saw how serious the case was and sent the coachman for Dr. Greenough, at 307 East Fifty-seventh street, and Dr. McAuliffe, at 213 East Fifty-seventh street.

The physicians found that Elias had cut himself five times, great jagged cuts extending from car to ear, but they were not very deep, as the knife was dull. Siffiring ingular voin, the carotid artery, and the great nerves were missed only by the narrowest margin. The two doctors and the apothecary put the man under the influence of chloroform, and after having sewed up the cuts had him put to bed.

At noon the case was reported to the police at the East Fifty-first street station, and Mr. Elias was placed nominally under arrest for his attempted suicide, As it was impossible to remove him to a hospital a policeman was sent to stay at the house. Last evening the two physicians asid that the patient was doing very well and would probably recover.

Mr. Elias is 37 years old, and has three children, two boys and a girl. He is very wealthy, having inherited a large fortune from his father. Henry Elias, Sr. who died about six years ago. He is a member of several prominent German clubs and societies, and, un

The Long Beach Association Asks for the Appointment of a Receiver.

An application was made to Judge Cullen in Supreme Court Chambers in Brooklyn, yesterday, for an order to show cause why the Long Beach Association should not be dissolved and a receiver appointed to wind up the affairs of the concern. Charles Henry Phelps appeared for tion. The following compose the Board of Di-rectors of the company, which holds 95 per cent of the capital stock, which amounts to \$300, 000: John L. Brownell, John Herbert Winans Thomas O. Gildersleeve, Charles C. Dodge, Van De Water Smith, and Millard O. Gildersleeve De Water Smith, and Millard O. Gildersieve The holders of the entire capital stock joined in the application, together with several creditors. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city hold a mortgage on the property of the association for \$360,000, and the floating debt

the application, together with several creditors. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this city hold a mortgage on the property of the association for \$100,000, and the floating debts of the association amount to about \$40,000. The property owned by the association sonsists of 1,700 acres of beach land at Long Beach, and was leased from the town of Hempstead for a term of years, expiring in March, 1930. On the lands are situated the Long Beach Hotel, the largest summer hotel on the Atlantis seaboard, and numerous cottages and other buildings.

The object of the association was to own, improve, and otherwise deal in real estate; to erect and dispose of buildings, and to maintain hotels and places of amusement. The capital stock was all issued for the purchase of the property, and no part of it was issued for cash. The full amount of each share has been used by acquisition of the property, leaving nothing due upon the stock.

The immediate cause of the financial troubles of the association was the large amount of money expended on the hotel and surrounding buildings, and the failure of some of their expectations in business matters to realize. One of the freatures of the hotel was that it was run as a strictly temperance house.

Van De Water Smith was appointed temporary receiver by Judge Cullen, and an order was signed fixing the third Monday of March for the hearing of the dissolution proceedings.

Mr. Phelpa, attorney for the petitioners, and yesterday afterneon:

"This is a friendly receivership, instituted upon the initiative of all the directors and all the stockholders, for the protection of all the creditors alike, so that none shall obtain an unjust preference over the others. The association has found it imposable to make its assets available in time to meet the demands upon it, but the negotiations which have been in progress will be continued, and, if successful, the receivership will be lifted and the creditors paid in full. The last season was highly successful, but heavy expenditures for ropairs

CHIPPIE IN CENTRAL PARK.

The Edridge Police's Henhawk Taken the City Meangerie. Chippie, the henhawk which was captured by the police of the Eldridge street station on Sat-

ordsy, has found new quarters. Hereafter he will be on exhibition in Central

longed to Mrs. Peter Pis, wife of a jeweller at 293 Broome street. Mr. Pis captured Chippie 293 Broome street. Mr. Pis captured Chippie at Secaucus, N. J., and took him home for his children to play with. Chippie got away flaturday. Mrs. Pis said she did not want the henhawk any longer, and told the police they could keep him.

Capt Cortright saked Property Clerk Harriot at Police Headquarters what disposition he should make of the bird. Mr. Harriot communicated with the Central Park authorities, and they agree to accept Chippie and provide quarters for him in the Park.

The keeper of the menageris went down to the Eldridge street station yesterday afternoon and took Chippie away with him to the Park.

He was very pale, out, considering the ordeal

SAMUEL C. SEELY CAUGHT.

ARRESTED IN CHICAGO UNDER THE NAME OF FRANK DALE.

Mis Identity Disclosed to the Police by s Man Who Had Been Living in the Same Boarding Hones with Mim-He Staggered When Taken, but Soon Put on s Bold Front and Instated that the Arrest Was a Mistake-Papers Found in His Pockets Pully Establish His Identity, CRICAGO, Dec. 10,-Samuel C. Seely, wanted

in New York for forgery and the larceny of \$354,000 while an assistant bookkeeper in the National Shoe and Leather Bank of that city, is under arrest in Chicago. He is passing under the assumed name of Frank J. Dale, and denies that he is the man wanted; but his appearance coincides so minutely with the description of Seely that there is no doubt of his identity, and, in addition to this, he carries papers which prove him to be the man almost be youd doubt. He is a man 40 or 45 years old, five feet eight inches high, weighs 130 pounds, has prominent cheek bones, fair com-plexion, light hair and moustache, his left eye turns out, his eyes are blue, and his ears are exactly as described in the bulletin sent out offering a \$5,000 reward for the arrest of the New York embezzier. Seely has changed his appearance somewhat by cutting and dyeing ustache, and by cutting his hair short, but it has been of no avail and makes little difference in his looks. He has even filled his hair with cosmetics to make it smooth. He is non-com

mittal and will have nothing to say.

On his person, when arrested, was found On his person, when arrested, was lound a receipt paid for sleeping car fare on the Pullman ear Donegal on Nov. 18, (the day Mr. Seely disappeared from New York). The ticket reads "J. C. to Wh.," and is supposed to be Jersey City to Washington. also had in his pockets over \$100 in money and a package of newly printed cards bearing simply the name Frank J. Dale. There was also a letter from Dakota about some real estate, and a letter from New York about the mortgage on his home there, the letter being addressed to him under his assumed name of Dale.

Seely was taken from a boarding house at 496 La Saile avenue, where he had been boarding for two weeks. He has been living in quiet, going out very little, and apparently had no business to attend to. He was considered a gentleman of wealth and the keeper of the boarding house, Mrs. Clayton, considered herself very fortunate in having such a boarder. Nothing was too good for Mr Dale. It was a surprise and shock when he was

taken away this evening.

The arrest came about in this way. About 10 o'clock this evening a man of small build, and partly under the influence of liquor came into the Central Police station and asked if the Police Department did business at that time of night. The officer whom he first accosted did not consider him worth wasting time on, and referred him somewhere else fo over to the desk Sergeant and said:

I've been with him a week, and now I want to give him up. The Sergeant told him all right, he would send some officers with him if he was sure he had the right man. The Sergeant then brough out a picture of Seely, but the man said:

"I do not need any picture of the fellow. It's him all right. But see here, if you arrest the fellow I'm to get the \$5,000 reward."

He was assured that the reward would be all right if he properly directed the officers. Then he told the Sergeant that he would find Seely at 496 La Salle avenue, stopping under the name

of Frank Dale.
Officers O'Donnell and Allmendinger of the Central detail were sent out and went up to the place directed. They were met at the door by Mrs. Clayton. Being asked if Mr. Dale boarded

there she replied in the affirmative. object to this, and wanted to call the gentleman down, but on being told that the officers were old friends she allowed them to go to his room, which was on the second floor in the rear of the house. Officer Allmendinger rapped at the door, and upon being answered, opened the door and went in. The minute he saw the man he felt convinced that he was Seely, and putting his head out of the door, beckened for O'Donnell. When O'Donnell entered he said:

"Hello Sam, don't you know me?" Seely turned deathly pale and staggered. If allmendinger had not caught him he would have fallen to the floor. Seely had been sitting in a large easy chair in the contre of the room reading a copy of a New York paper.

He was dressed in a new pepper-and-salt sack mit, having his coat, however, on a chair by his side. He was puffing a cigarette and taking things easy. O'Donnell said:

"Well, Seely, we've got you now, so you had better put on your coat and come along."
"What do you mean? Where shall I come?"

"Oh, it's no use playing the innocent: the bank wants you to go back to New York. The

game is all up now, so you had better get on your coat and some along."

Seely said he did not know what he was wanted for, and did not see, why he should be so interrupted, but that he supposed he would have to go. So he pulled on his new light-col-

with the officers.

When he reached the Central police station he was taken before the Lieutenant and Cap tain of the station, who searched him and tried to learn from him something of his doing since he left New York. He was compared with the picture received from the New York Police Department and the

description sent out of him was carefully compared. The Lieutenant remarked, after looking at the man but a few seconds: "That's the man we want. If it's not he.

will be willing to give up my position to-mor-Seely was immediately put on the rack, but kept insisting that he had nothing to say.

What is your name?" asked the Sergeant. "Frank J. Dale." answered the prisoner.
"What is your business?" "I do not dare to tell my business," was the response. "I am brought down here through

reason. I do know, however, that I am not obliged to tell you my personal affairs." "How long have you lived in Chicago?" then "Oh, I've been here some time. I am an

"You've lived at 496 La Salle avenue for only two weeks. Where did you live in Chicago be

fore you went there?" "I refuse to say." " Have you been East recently?"
"No."

"Then how do you account for the Pulima car ticket in your pocket?" "I do not care to account for it, and I do no know that I have to."

"Why is your moustache dyed, Mr. Seely? Do you not think this in itself look suspicious?" "I've got a right to have my moustache dyed if I want to, have I not " answered the prisoner. Seely was sitting at the side of the room in a revolving chair; his back was to the wall, and He was ill at ease, and shifted somewhat in his

duct was cooler than really was to b Notwithstanding his preliminary statement that he would answer no questions they were fired at him thick and fast. He simply remained dumb. Had he heard none of

them his actions could not have been different. Seely was locked up in the Central station for the night, and the New York officials were advised by wire of his arrest. When the officers brought Seely to the station the man who had given the tip as to his where-

abouts had disappeared and had not even left his name. Later, he walked in and went into the Lieutenant's office. When he emerged, the police offi-cials said that the man had refused to give his

name or tell how he found Seely.

All he would say was that he was sure he had the right man and he was after the \$5,000. When he came out he was surrounded by newspaper men. He tried at first to say that he was not the man who had Seely arrested, but when he found that this ruse would not serve him to get away from the crowd he finally gave his name as H. E. McFarland, and dis played a star on which was "Special Police." He said that he was formerly a special office for the Chicago and Alton Railroad, but it is not

known that this statement is true. Some things in his remarks lead to the belief that he is a police detective and comes from

New York City. He said to a reporter for the United Press that he was positive the man he had turned over police and the law was Seely. He said that Seely had told him who he was He met the much wanted man on Dearborn street by chance eight or ten days ago. At first Seely told him he was C. G. Evans, but on the second day he said his name was Frank J. Dale, and that he lived at Mrs. Clayton's boarding house, 496 La Salle avenne That was the name he went by at Mrs. Clayton's house. McFarland and Seely mett at the Lincoln Hotel and saloon on North Clark street, near Seely's place of residence, and went to the races at Roby together.

In that way they became confidential, and over the wine Seely told the story of his identity

and criminal doings in New York.

The third day of their acquaintance Seely wrote his real name on a sheet of paper, and asked McFarland:

"Have you ever heard of Samuel C. Seely?"
"I had no suspicion then who he was,"
continued McFarland, "but as soon as he asked me that I knew he was wanted by the police He told me that he was the man the Shoe and Leather Bank was after and talked to me feel said that the stealings at the bank ran along for nine years, and that all he got out of it was \$10,000. Baker got the rest, and I know he must have made a dupe of Seely from the way the fellow talked. He said Baker would come into the bank for money regularly, and he would always let him have it. He had some money while he was with me, and knew all about horses. I got money from him to play the races, and we had a good time together. He told me that he had planted the \$10,000 with his lawyer in New York, and ould get his hands on it whenever he wanted it.

Seely, according to his story to his lawyer, F W. Angel, allowed Frederick Baker to overdraw his account ten years ago on a check for \$1,000 presented against an account of \$100 or in som such way. After that, as he said, Baker had him in his power, and year after year Seely padded Baker's account by withdrawing credits from other accounts. On Friday, Nov. 16, Seely, finding discovery imminent, fled, and on Saturday, the 24th the bank caused the announcement to be made publicly that it had been robbed o \$354,000. Baker, who had known of Seely's flight-in fact, had known in advance that Seely was going to run away—was found dead that da lying in shallow water at his home at Sand's Point. No trace of transactions with the bank for eight years was found in his papers.

complice of Seely, was filed in the Surro gate's office yesterday. It leaves everything to his wife. In the accompanying affidavit Mrs. Baker gives the value of the personal estate as less than \$1,000, and says there is no real estate. An application was made in the Supreme half of Gottlieb Kagel and Eliza Baker to have Frederick Baker removed as executor of the estate of their father, Gottlieb Kagel. The peti-

Baker has tampered with the estate. HIS ARM CUT OFF BY THE CABLE.

John Ford Made a Cripple while at Work in the Broadway Road's Conduit. John Ford, 24 years old, of 560 West Fiftyfourth street, one of the employees of the Broadway Cable Company, went into the conduit un der the track at Seventh avenue and Fiftyfourth street yesterday to examine the gearing of the cable. He descended through one of the manholes alongside of the track shortly before

While at work his left arm got caught in some manner between the cable and one of the wheels on which it runs, and was amputated above the elbow. His cries for help were answered by some follow workmen, who, with difficulty, rescued him from the conduit. He was removed in an ambulance to the Roosevelt Hospital.

The doctors are of the opinion that he will recover, sithough when brought to the hospital he was in a very critical condition on account of shock and loss of blood.

MEANT MURDER AND SUICIDE.

and Two Into Himself. YONKERS, Dec. 10.-Fred Cosson of 52 School street, while coming home from work this even-ing, was shot by F. Hageman, at the corner of Brook and School streets. The men had had trouble about employment in the Otis Elevator son's house, and angry words were exchanged.

Mrs. Cosson saw Hageman loitering about the Mrs. Cosson saw Hageman lottering about the house during the afternoon, and, becoming alarmed, sent her boy to warn his father, who, at the time was approaching with Fred Wensel, a friend. As Cosson passed Hageman drew a revolver and shot him three times, the bullets taking effect in his arm and thigh. Hageman then shot himself twice and fell. The two men were taken to St Joseph's Hospital. The surgeons found that Hageman had two bullet wounds in his head, but that the brain had not been injured. It is thought that both will recover.

FIFTY GIRLS IN BLOOMERS.

Calisthenics to the Time of Music Substitute for Dancing. Fifty young women of Andrew Foote Chapter.

Epworth League, connected with the Emory M. E. Church of Jersey City, have organized a class in physical culture. The costume adopted consists of a blouse and divided skirt of bottleconsists of a blouse and divided skirt of bottlegreen cloth. It is trimmed with braid of the
same color on a ground of white satin. The
skirts are fastened on the leg, fifteen inches
ab we the foot, with a silver buckle.

Miss Annie Lawrie, daughter of the Rev. D. R.
Lawrie, pastor of the cluvent, instructs the class.
The movements are made to the accompaniment of music and are very pretty. Pastor
Lawrie is very well pleased with the innovation,
which, he says, is a healthful substitute for
dancing. It imparts all the grace and ease of
bearing that dancing does without entailing
upon the perticipants any of the evir results
which fall upon the frequenters of the ballroom.
As soon as the pupils become proficient in the
movements they intend giving a public exhibition.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for 860 toward the support for a year of an old man who, in spite of earnest effort, is now unable sarn sufficient to maintain himself. His wife is dead, and he has no living relatives. He bears an excellent reputation, and has been known to the society for some years. Money for this case should be sent to the central office of the society, 105 Fast Twenty-second stress.

900 Wanted to Help a Louely Old Man.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Just Rebuke to the Conspirators of the World.

THEIR INFAMY EXPOSED

No Defence for Them Even in the Minority Report.

The Two Reports on the Investigation of the Elmira Reformatory Are Made Pub-He by Gov. Flower, Together with His Decision Dismissing the Infamens Charges-Dr. Austin Filat and Assemblyman Deyo Declare the Institution to Bo the Model Reformatory of the World-Ex-Judge Learned Finds Fault with the Laws-Both Reports Agree that No Person Was Ever Permanently or Sertously Injured by the Corporal Punishment Inflicted, and the Majority Report Recommends Its Continues Is More Humane Than Any Form of Punishment that Could Be Substituted-The Board of Managers and Superin-

tendent Brockway Highly Commended.

ALBANY, Dec. 10,-The attack of the New York World on the Elmira Reformatory, its Superintendent, and managers ended to-day in utter failure. Gov. Flower made public the re-ports of Dr. Austin Flint and Assemblyman Israel T. Deyo, the majority of the Commissi late this afternoon, and with them his own decision dismissing the charges against the Board of Managers on the ground that cruelty had not been practised at the institution, and that they were groundless. He also made public the minority report signed by ex-Judge William L. Learned. This report, while it sustains some of the charges, gives no excuse for the gross and libellous assaults on Superintendent Brockway. In his decision, which is in part as follows, the Governor says:

"The Governor has no power to remove or to appoint a Superintendent of the Reformatory. That power is lodged with the Board of Managers. I have power to remove the managers, after giving them an opportunity to be heard upon written charges. This is the proceeding now before me. It naturally involves primarily the charges against Superintendent Brockway. If he is guilty of inflicting the inhuman, degrading, and cruel punishments attributed to him, the managers are certainly negligent in per-

mitting such practices to continue,
"Within eight days after the service of the charges upon them the managers entered a general denial, and thereupon a committee was appointed to take testimony and to report to me the material facts found. That Commission consisted of the Hon. William L. Learned of Albany, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court; Dr. Austin Flint of New York city, one of the foremost physiologists of the world, and the Hon. Israel T. Deyo of Binghamton, a lawyer of abil-ity, who has served honorably in the State Leg-islature, and is familiar with our State reforma-

tory and prison system.
"It is a source of much gratification that the testimony shows, according to both reports of findings, that there was no truth in the harrowing statements published in newspapers of in-juries alleged to have been inflicted by the General Superintendent or his subordinates upon inmates of the Reformatory. Upon this point all three Commissioners find substantially the same facts and exonerate the managers and the

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT LAWFUL.

"Before proceeding further in this direction it becomes necessary to consider whether corporal punishment in the Reformatory is not prohibited by statute. The question is not strictly in the charges against the managers that corpo-ral punishment is unlawful or that they were violating the law in permitting the Superin-tendent to inflict corporal punishment. But the claim was made by counsel on the submission of the case to the Commissioners. At most, the unlawfulness of corporal punishment in the Reformatory is a disputed point, with the

weight of authority in favor of the managers. THE CASE OF MOSES AARON.

There is one other conspicuous case of flogging which deserves consideration. It is that of Moses Aaron, who was flogged several times and punished in "seclusion" and "rest-cure" cells, although it appeared afterward that he was insane and that during a part of the period of his punishment he was under the observance of the Reformatory physician as to his sanity. This is the only case of the kind recorded by the majority of the Commission as established by the evidence. It was cetablished that the Board of Managers had no knowledge of the unfortunate circumstances connected with the case; indeed, that no one seemed aware of the facts until the full details were brought out by

this investigation. Corporal punishment necessarily implies physical pain, and all pain is not cruelty. All the Commissioners agree that the evidence exonerates Mr. Brockway from any cruelties which inflicted serious or permanent injuries upon convicts. Whether he was "cruel" in spanking too many times or too severely within that limitation of not producing injury is partially a matter of fact and partially a matter of sensitiveness, depending upon the point of view. I do not think that an assertion of cruelty is justified by the facts. Of course the Superintendent may have been unnecessarily harsh in some instances; I believe he was, but in the main he seems to have exercised his authority to inflict corporal punishment with great moderation and care, and his occasional lapses have not justified a sweeping or control condemnation of his methods and practices. But whether corporal punishment is advisable or not, the law as it affects all penal institutions ought to be clear, and if public sentiment is opposed to corporal punishment the Legislature should voice that sentiment in unmistakable language. Commissioners Flint and Deyo, how ever, find that corporal punishment, under proper restrictions and regulations, is preferable to other methods of punishment, which must

necessarily take its place if corporal punishment The findings relative to other methods of punishment, including the so-called "seclusion and "rest cure" cells, do not show confinement, except for conduct in wiiful violation of the just requirements of the institution, Discipline must

be observed and convicts cannot be humored

THE PAROLE SYSTEM. There is no evidence that the power to grant paroles has been abused. On the other hand, it is shown that the rules and regulations adopted by the managers relating to the release of pris

oners on parole are reasonable and proper. THANSFERS TO STATE PRISON.

The matter of transfers of incorrigible prison ers from the Reformatory to the State prisons was referred to at length in my annual message to the Legislature last January, and later in a special message. It is a matter for legislation and reflects no blame upon the managers, al-though in order to reduce the number of convicts in the Reformatory they may at times have alternated somewhat the degree of incorrigibility requisite for a transfer. I pointed out in my communication to